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**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.**

The Co.'s Steamship
Antelope
Captain G. H. BOWEN,
will be despatched as
above, TO-MORROW, the 17th Instant, at
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 16, 1895. 83

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, HANKOW and Ports
on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship

SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 3 PER CENT. per
annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 15, 1899. 1510


Court of Directors

D. GILLIES, Esq. CHAN KEE SHAN, Esq.	H. STOUTENPORT, Esq. CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq.
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
KWAN HOI CHUEN, Esq.
Chief Manager.
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.
Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 %.

Hongkong, October 23, 1894. 1711

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE
for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. Special
attention to Ladies' comfort. Accommoda-
tion for Table Boarders. Central situation.
Mrs. MATHER.
3 and 3 Pender's Hill.
Hongkong, July 24, 1898. 1287


OFFICES TO LET.
 1st FLOOR adjoining the Undermagned
 Offices in ICE HOUSE STREET, suitable for
 Brokers and Merchants.
 Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
 Hongkong, December 7, 1894.

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.
 Captain **Smyth** will
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 the 15th March.
 For Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, January 11, 1895.

 The A.T. American Ship
Lucile,
Captain Conway, loads for the
above Port and will have quick
dispatch.
For Freight, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, January 14, 1893. 108

DIOCESAN HOME AND ORPHANAGE.
PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes took place at the Diocesan Home and Orphanage this afternoon. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The chair was occupied by His Honour Mr. E. J. Akeroyd, Acting Chief Justice; among those present were Bishop Burdon, Rev. G. Rousch, Rev. T. Pearce, Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Dr. Bateson Wright, Principal, Queen's College, Rev. Mr. Bennett, Mr. G. Sharp, &c.

The Headmaster read the following report for 1894:—

The past year has been a time of exceptional anxiety and trouble. In spring, a board from a Great Power has removed to the Government Hospital with smallpox, and despite the utmost care of Dr. Lowson and the nurses attending, there has been no other death amongst the scholars since November 1893. In common with the rest of the Colony our work was seriously interrupted by the plague, but it was not stopped; school was taught on 231 days. We have had 12 days more than in the previous year. At the suggestion of our medical advisers, all scholars from infected neighbourhoods were given the option of becoming boarders free of charge, or staying away altogether; quite a number took the former course, and our daily average never fell below 44, or half our usual attendance. We are thankful to say no pupil has suffered from the disease, and it is now all returned and our numbers were considerably higher than in the corresponding months of 1893. We have, however, to sorrow for the loss of two former pupils, who were employed in business offices, one of whom lodged in the Institution.

8 boys entered the Oxford Local Examinations in July, 1 Senior and 7 Juniors, 6 of the latter passed. The 7 candidates who took the book-keeping paper, all passed in that subject.

80 boys were examined by the Government Inspector of Schools in December: 79 passed, or 97.5 per cent. (last year 93.2). In writing, geography, English history, English composition, and elementary science, 100 per cent. passing; in arithmetic, grammar, 95; dictation, and cursive, 91; physical geography 87; algebra 70; arithmetic 65; mensuration (a new subject) 37.5. There has been a falling off in arithmetic, but the questions were more difficult than usual. The grant is 23 per cent. more than last year and is the highest the school has ever earned. This is in part due to the new scheme of prizes, and in part to the interest both boys and masters have taken in their work and their determination to maintain the good name of the school.

The boys have been regularly drilled by an instructor from the garrison; during the summer they had frequent trips by steam launch for bathing and swimming. Football and cricket are played on the piece of land assigned by the Government as a playground for the West Point school. It is very small, and open to each school only one afternoon and one evening a week.

Our best thanks are again due to Hon. E. R. Bellios, O.M.G., Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Messrs E. F. Alford, D. Gillies, Ho Tung, J. D. Humphreys, T. Jackson, A. Mackie, W. Quincey, G. Sharp, &c. kindly contributing the prizes.

Scripture Examination—January 1895.

I have again examined the boys of this school in their Scripture Lessons and am satisfied with the result. In the VII and VIII Forms the set portions of St. Matthew's Gospel and the Acts were well done. Form V, with a few exceptions, wrote their answers to questions on the Gospel intelligently. Forms IV and III took the stories of Joshua, the Judges and Ruth, and showed that an interest had been aroused, though a few papers were weak. Form II and two boys in I answered well. There is evidence of careful teaching. The great difficulty (to many boys) of a foreign language are being gradually overcome, but there is much yet to be done. The Reputation in the lower school has on the whole improved. (Sd.) R. F. Cobbold, M.A.

After the prizes had been distributed, Mr. Akeroyd said—Your Lordships, ladies and gentlemen, in the absence of His Excellency the Governor, whose absence I am sure you will hear with much regret, I have had great pleasure in coming here and presiding at this annual meeting. A prize distribution is generally looked forward to with some anxiety, interest and curiosity by the teachers, masters and pupils. To the teachers and masters it is a time when they have, so to speak, to present to the friends and supporters of the Institution their work for it to be criticised; to the boys it is interesting because they come, some of them to receive the reward of their labours, others to learn only the news of their defeat. In the presence of the report which has just been read to you, I think Mr. and Mrs. Piercy and the masters have very little, if anything, to fear from any adverse or hostile criticism; for the results of the Oxford Local Examination in which six boys have passed out of sight, and the result of the examination by the Government Examiner, which has been that the grant this year is 23 per cent. more than last year, and the highest this school has ever earned. These facts, I think, testify sufficiently to the zeal, the ability, and the interest which all concerned in teaching have taken and displayed towards the pupils committed to their charge. The friends of this Institution will, I am sure, acknowledge with deep thankfulness God's care and protection over this Institution in the fact that although the plague was close around it, only one of the inmates was attacked. It must have been a time of great care and anxiety to Mr. and Mrs. Piercy, and I am sure we should all rejoice with them that otherwise the health of this Institution has been so satisfactory. I am glad to note in the report that the scholars are drilled. I saw some very good remarks on that subject in a paper the other day. It said that drilling taught the boys to hold up their heads and walk straight. I hope all of you, boys, will be able to hold up your heads and walk straight before the world. I have not seen this year's report of the finances, but I think last year's report is satisfactory and it shows that this Institution is fully deserving of the support which it receives.

because it is almost self-supporting. I have no intention to-day of delivering any essay or address on the advantages or necessities of education, or to press on anyone the duty of keeping up this Institution; but there is one remark I wish to make. It is made in the presence of some facts which have been noted in Europe lately. I am glad to see that instruction is given in this School in Holy Scripture, and that Mr. Cobbold is able to report so satisfactorily on the results of his examination and to be able to state that there has been careful teaching in this school (applause). I am quite sure that the all-important of moral teaching and training have never been absent from the minds of Mr. and Mrs. Piercy. There has lately been in England, or rather in London, a burning question arising out of the recent elections to the School Board, and one of the leading journals in commenting on the defeat of candidates whose election would have led to the exclusion of the teaching of the Bible from the teaching of the Schools said as follows:—

"We do not think the Bible can be spared from the education of the English people. In the English version it is the greatest work in our literature. It has been the basis, if not of conduct, yet of principles; it has shaped the ideal, it has but imperfectly acted the life of modern Europe. It speaks with an authority indefinite and unanalysed, but still unique in its impressiveness; to the minds of the heroes of men. In England, as Sir John Lubbock lately pointed out, there has been a great decrease of crime during the quarter of a century which has passed since the Act of 1860 came into operation. There are 5,000,000 children in school now against 1,500,000 then, and there are 5,000 persons in prison now against 12,000 then; while the number of juvenile offenders has fallen from 14,000 to 5,000. From these figures Sir John inferred, with Victor Hugo, that he who opens school closes a prison. It depends upon what sort of school. In France, as statistics quoted by a French journal, the Temps, show, as schools have been opened it has been found necessary to enlarge the prisons: the diffusion of education has been accompanied by a great increase in the number of offenders, and especially of juvenile offenders."

And the reason for this is given by a writer, whose book has lately attracted much attention in England, Mr. Max Leclerc, who in a recent work, said:—

"England, like us and before us, has made instruction secular and universal; but, while with us the consequence seems to have been an increase in demoralization and in criminality, with her the prison population has diminished by more than a half and the number of juvenile prosecutions by more than two-thirds since the passage of the Forster Act. Why this absolute contrast? Because in the two countries the same measures have been applied in entirely different ways. In England the spread of moral education has gone step by step with that of instruction. In France, on the other hand, we have cultivated the intelligence of our children, but we have not taught them conduct. Every kind of attention has been paid to the mind; to morality none, or next to none."

This is a very serious accusation—a serious accusation to bring against what the writer calls instruction; and although we may hope that there are other causes which can be removed, yet the fact of this enlargement of prisons and the increase of juvenile offenders exists and in one which all friends of education must deeply regret. Let it be to us all a warning: What are we teaching the boys here? Are we giving to them a certain amount of knowledge or a certain amount of book learning, or are we imparting to them that modern training which will enable them to induce them hereafter to lead good useful lives? We must remember that knowledge is power; whether it is in the hands of a Pasteur or Edison, who, by their wonderful researches and discoveries, are adding immensely to the comforts and enjoyments of life and diminishing, in no small degree, some of the evils which afflict us, or whether it is in the hands of anarchists, who, by their knowledge of the effect of certain explosive substances, are able to manufacture bombs for the destruction of human life and property. To the pupils, I would address a few words of congratulation and encouragement, of congratulation and warning to those who have been successful, of encouragement to those who have been defeated in the race. I congratulate those who have succeeded, but at the same time I should ask them what has been their motive for working as they have done? Has it been to be first, has it been to win the prize, or has it been merely to win the prizes which have just been handed to you? If so you could hardly have placed a lower reward to your efforts. You have got your reward because you worked for it and to a certain extent you deserve it; but it is a reward which will bring no pleasure or profit to you. Whereas if you had worked, if you had been stimulated by a desire to please and thank those who have had all the trouble of teaching you, if you had worked out of a sense of duty or in the hope that what you were learning should hereafter enable you to be of use to others, your reward will be a great one and a lasting one, and you will never regret the time and diligence you have given to your studies. To those who have not been successful, I would say, do not be discouraged. I would say, work on. Do not for one single moment despair, or be discouraged. Look within and ask what has been the cause of your non-success. Be determined that next year you will be more industrious, more careful, more patient in your studies, and remember always if you are inclined to despond that to some great men who have achieved great success and success in life, their first defeat and disappointment were blessings in disguise. Some of you perhaps at the end of the school year will leave this school to begin life. Allow me to offer you a few words of advice. In the ordinary course of things, it is a life

of work which awaits you. First remember your school, remember the kind treatment you have always received, the words of advice and wisdom which have been always tendered to you, remember the many pleasant and happy days you have spent here, and you will be prepared to face the future, and they will be precious to you if you use them usefully in the ordinary course of things. Your life will be one of labour. Do not regret it. Never look upon work and labour as a curse, but on the contrary greet your daily task every morning as a blessing. Labour to a legitimate extent is not a curse. If we had no work, we would have no pleasure. If we could draw our food from breathing, if we had nothing to do, no work to do, to cultivate the land or otherwise to provide for our daily wants, we would have no incentive to be up and doing. There would be nothing to impart a buoyancy and health and set to life. Work on, and if ever you think you have too much work to do, if ever you work in too hard, remember the thousands who have said, "I have no work to do." Work on; good and honest work done from a good motive and in the right spirit will always meet its reward. The reward may be long in coming. Wait for it. Your work may be hard. You may faint and perhaps weary, yet go on steady and pursuing. Your reward will come at the right moment when you are fit to enjoy it, when you most can value it. It will then be given in no niggardly spirit and by no miserly hand, for we are told in the Book of which I have already spoken that "Power belongeth to God" and "Thou God art merciful, for Thou rewardest every man according to his works."

Bishop Burdon proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Akeroyd, and announced the holidays. Chorus having been given for the Chief Justice, Bishop Burdon, the ladies and the boys, with three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Piercy and the masters of the school, the proceedings were brought to a close.

The following is the prize list:—
OXFORD UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATION.
Juniors:—T. Benning, W. Burns, S. Elphinstone, J. Gubbins, A. J. Mackie, H. R. O. Moore.

CLASS PRIZES.
VII Standard, S. Elphinstone, Homes without Honor; VI Standard, E. S. Ford, Robin Hood; V Standard, U. Lohi, Achi; IV Standard, Li Chong-lun, The Mighty Deep; III Standard, J. Olson, Sikh War; II Standard, Fan Kau, Stamp Album; I Standard, Ying Mok-fat, Fairy Tales.

SPECIAL PRIZES.
VII Standard, Scripture and Physical Geography, W. Burns, Young England; Mathematics, S. Elphinstone, Aerial World; VI Standard, Scripture and Mathematics, E. S. Ford, Boys; V Standard, Scripture, S. M. Gidley, Prince of the House of David; Mathematics, U. Hayashi, Napoleon Bonaparte; IV Standard, Scripture, E. A. Sheffield, Uncle Tom's Cabin; Algebra, E. R. Horton, Dusty Diamonds; Euclid, Tang Ming-hing, Sea Kings; III Standard, Scripture, C. E. Hastings, Great Warriors; II Standard, Scripture, Hans Moore, The Big Otter; Band, F. G. Benning, Conquerors of Mexico; Drama, A. O. Dierks, Hunters of the Ozark; Good Conduct, R. H. Kottwall, Scottish Pictures.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the sixth report of the Board of Directors to the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on Tuesday, 22nd inst.:

Gentlemen,—The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Company, and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1894. The Net Profit for that period, including \$27,855.63 balance brought forward from last account after paying all charges, amount to \$24,947.02. From this amount an interim dividend of \$2.00 per share has already been paid, and it is now proposed to pay a Final Dividend of \$2.00 per share, making a total dividend of 4 per cent. per annum on the Paid-up Capital, and after writing off Directors' and Auditors' Fees, there remains a balance of \$31,447.02 to be carried forward to the credit of a New Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Messrs D. R. Sassoon and Messrs. Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who have offered themselves for re-election. Mr. C. J. Jackson has left the Colony. Mr. S. C. Michaelson was invited to join the Board in his stead. The Directors regret to have to record the death of their colleague, Mr. H. Hoppins; the vacancy thereby created has been filled by Mr. N. A. Siebs, and these appointments now require confirmation.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs F. H. Henderson & J. C. Peter, who retire and offer themselves for re-election.

J. J. RESWICK, Chairman.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1895.

The Peking correspondent of the Mercury writes:—"A question of tremendous importance has been agitating the Diplomatic circle. The Emperor, it seems, has been graciously pleased to confer honours on the Foreign Ministers received in audience. These honours, conferred for nothing, seem to be only a reward for foreign officials. There are three grades dealt in by His Imperial Majesty. The first is reserved for officials of special rank, the third for Ministers Plenipotentiary, the third for Ministers Resident. Some years ago M. Constant, in virtue of his Cabinet rank in his own country, was awarded the first grade, and Count Cassini also managed to make out a case for the like distinction on the ground of his position in the Imperial Russian Court. Now the orders of second and third class have been distributed according to the rule, two of the Foreign Ministers have considered themselves affronted because they are not put on the same pedestal with M. Constant and Count Cassini, and they refuse their orders. If you were to guess the identity of these two protestant Ministers you would scarcely recognize them by their brilliant performances, but their opinion of their own merits is really considerable."

In Chicago—Mrs. O'Connell—O'Connell, you get a move on that horse, driver! I'm afraid I'll be late for the wedding. Driver—Never mind, mum! Even if you miss the wedding we will be sure to get there in time for the divorce.

"How do we hear?" asked a scientist. This is easily told. Smedley tells a friend and tells him not to tell, and the friend of the teller tells a friend of ours, and he tells us, and so we hear.

Attribution—What is your name? embroiling on the tide for grandpa! Little Nello!—The good die young.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

The following is the sixth report of the General Agents to the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on Tuesday, 22nd inst.:

Gentlemen,—The General Agents now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the Company, and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1894. The Net Profit for the year, after writing off Directors' and Auditors' Fees and all other charges including the Debt Balance brought forward from last year, amount to \$9,612.57, from which it is proposed to pay a Dividend of 50 cents per share, and to carry forward the Balance of \$3,812.07 to Credit of New Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—The Hon. J. J. Kewick and Mr. J. S. Moses retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. Fullerton Henderson, who now retires and offers himself for re-election.

A. SHERRON HOOVER,

Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

General Agents,

The West Point Building Co., Limited.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL']

London, January 16, 1895.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

M. Camille Perier, President of the French Republic, has held an all-day conference with the various party leaders.

A semi-official note, published in the evening, announced that the President had resigned owing to the failure of the Republican parties to protect him in the attacks made against the existing regime.

The Times correspondent in Paris says that the temper which animates the Radicals and Socialists is almost revolutionary in intensity.

THE ANTI-GAMBLING LEAGUE.

The Newmarket bench has granted a summons to the Anti-Gambling League against the Stewards of the Jockey Club.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

(Special to the 'Shanghai Mercury')

CHINESE FORCES BETWEEN THE TWO JAPANESE ARMIES.

Yokohama, 12th January, 9 a.m.

An official telegram has been received from Keiping, dated the 10th inst., stating that on that day a brigade of the Japanese Second Army, under General Nogi, attacked a Chinese force near Keiping. The Japanese defeated the Chinese and completely routed them. A Japanese detachment occupied Keiping after four hours fighting. The Chinese force consisted of over three thousand men, with two Gatling guns and twelve field pieces. The Chinese fled towards Hainan, the Japanese vigorously pursued them. Any Chinese forces that may be left in the vicinity of Newchwang are now between the two Japanese armies.

Yokohama, 12th Jan., 11.30 a.m.

Another official telegram has arrived from Keiping dated the 10th inst. at midnight, in which General Nogi reports that the Chinese had extended their defences near the river where the Japanese attacked their two wings and then their centre. The Chinese were routed and the Japanese took possession of Keiping about ten o'clock in the forenoon. There were over two hundred Chinese killed, but the number of wounded is at present unknown. The Japanese captured 150 prisoners, who state that the Chinese force, including artillery, amounted to quite 4,000, under General Sah. The Japanese agents report that a force of about 10,000 Chinese, moving to suppress Keiping, are now retiring upon Yingkow.

(Keiping was reported captured by the Japanese on the 18th December, therefore it must have been taken again by the Chinese, and recaptured by the Japanese on the 10th inst.—Ed. S.M.)

Prince Henry of Orleans has written from Saigon to the Secretary of the Society of Commercial Geography in Paris, hinting that the Siamese are not acting up to the Treaty of Bangkok, 1893, in the Battambang district. He speaks of guns and powder hidden in contravention of its terms.

The Hon. A. Hattenbach has resigned his seat as member of the Prussian Legislative Council. The Standard Times is given to understand that Mr. Hattenbach tendered his resignation on Tuesday last, the 2nd inst.; and that personal reasons led Mr. Hattenbach to adopt that course. He did not resign with the other Unofficial Members on the Military Contribution question.

FRANK.—"I thought your wife spoke rather hastily this morning?" John.—"Not at all. Only about 150 words a minute, and she can do 275 if she wishes."

A London paper, speaking lately of a case in which a man was charged with having no lawful visible means of support, said:—"There can be no doubt that the accused was a confirmed vagrant. He had not even a West Australian mine for sale."

This was the defence of a costermonger accused before an Alderman of obstructing the traffic in the city. "I went into a public-house to light my pipe. I came out, and I saw a man standing in the middle of the street. I said, 'What is the line of traffic?' 'Why, it's gone ahead now,' says he. I says, 'Then you could I've stopped it, then?' The Alderman let the costermonger off."

An extraordinary synchronizing of three generations of mortals is related to have occurred the other day in a Gollan village. The circumstances, indeed, are so extraordinary as to require recounting. A young damsel of the village, but a year older than the village schoolmaster, had been betrothed early in life, the mother of a female infant, on the same day, and even at the very same hour, the newborn babe was presented with an uncle by the mother of her mother, and a couple of hours later the grandmothers of the damsel and schoolmaster played the principal part in bestowing upon child No. 1 a great-aunt, her father by 120 minutes. Such a conjunction of events is rare indeed.

THE REGENERATION OF CHINA.

Writing in 1893 of the weakness and disorganization of Germany, Heinrich Heine registered the following prophetic warning, indirectly addressed to the people: "But do not rely on our weakness and fear. The disorganised man of the time who was bold of heart as well as ready with his tongue, and who knows the great word and has to utter it, is perhaps even now near you. It may be that he is masked in servile liver or even in harlequin's dress, and ye do not forbode that he who perhaps servilely draws off your boots, or by his jokes tickles your diaphragm is perhaps to be your destroyer. Do not offend him and a strange shudder when these notions come into your mind, with an almost ironic humility, and it occurs to you, 'This is perhaps a snare, and this wretch who behaves so abjectly, so idiotically, is Heine, is perhaps a secret Prussian.' Heine did not live to the 'Man of Blood and Iron,' but the latter was already a vigorous youth, though not for many years his mighty fingers began to weave that splendid fabric which was known as the United Germany. Now is the retirement of age and honour he sees his machine worked without serious strain by less skillful hands."

We are confronted in China with a state of things which, differing greatly in detail from the condition lamented and lashed at by the distinguished German essayist, bears nevertheless a sufficiently striking resemblance to several main features. The most ancient, gigantic and countless body politic in the world, and after being subject for centuries to a slow and chronic inflammation of its tissues, is now in a state of utter collapse. Various political and social reforms have been applied to the system, but there has been no scientific remedy, out of deference to the feelings and prejudices of the demoralized patient. Political medicine and quackery with patents to sell have fattened during the last fifty years in treating the sick man of Asia. Of many of them it may justly be said that they did not desire to effect a complete cure which would deprive them of their means of livelihood. Now death is knocking at the door, and it is to be successfully barred out, the whole gang of quackery must be expelled and the drugs thrown out of the window, to leave the sick man clear for the methods of common sense and politically genuine practitioners.

Granted that this preliminary house-cleaning can be effected, what hope is there for the patient? What hope is there in 1895 that the German 'States, disorders, diseases, and ailments' like the fever and the two colds' would thin one generation before some nation consolidated and erect, proud of its racial inheritance, but prouder still of its national achievement? One healthy symptom there was, which a keen eye could not overlook, it was the Zollverein, or Customs Union accomplished three years before in 1833. There was little of the sentimentalism about this first step toward recovery; it had none of the romanticism which is so dear to the radical doctrine. And this atmosphere of practical reality was congenial to the 'Man of the Time' when he disclosed himself, not in a stalling enthusiasm or sentimentalism, but in a hard-headed, Göttingen student—Karl Otto von Bismarck.

Now we find that amid a hundred discrepancies there is one fact in recent history significantly like the fact of the Zollverein of 1833 in the annals of Germany. China has taken one deep breath of the ozone of civilization in the formation of that Customs Union with which we are all well acquainted. Remote provinces, inaccessible by roads, motley and mixed populations, are yoked together in one revenue system, which has already enabled to a considerable extent that practical policy, that disinterested engineering which has been the periodic cause of China in the decline of each dynasty. One division, at length, of the public service of the country has learned to look for its subsistence entirely to the bounty of the central government, and not to depend upon the greater or lesser opportunities of local extortion.

Throughout the thirty years of its existence the Zollverein has had to struggle for supremacy with the forces of disunion, with corrupt and oppressive local organizations which at once recognized and resisted it as an insidious and deadly foe. The fall history of that struggle has yet to be written; it is the history of grinding greed, of selfishly voracity and stubborn malice fighting the agents of national unity and progress. Whenever the country has passed through a crisis, the heads of the Government have turned to the Customs Union for their trump card—and hitherto they have always found it. Now in the worst emergency ever faced by the present dynasty, the credit and capabilities of the new department are taxed to their utmost, and amid the crash of reputations and reverses, the Zollverein of 1833 is the moral and financial reliance of the monarchy. The personnel of its administration, in spite of the decrease of emoluments and delay of promotions, has not degenerated if, indeed, it has not improved, though the strain has been very severe.

In the kernel lies the undeveloped ear of wheat, and from the only healthy limb of government reform must be extended. The wise and patriotic of the nation should now be aware that the truest repose in the Customs Union has not been betrayed in the time of trial, and therefore that its extension is the safest means of re-organizing the empire. Only when a new generation shall have grown up in the shadow of such institutions as might be healthily and naturally developed from the existing administration, the Chinese Government dispose with foreign employes. With those whose mature years give them the precedence in the councils of the nation, provide them from assimilating, even if they appreciate, new ideas, be able to exercise the necessary patience and forbearance and the self-effacement essential to the future welfare of their fatherland? On this most difficult of the problems the independence and integrity of the Middle Kingdom must depend.—Barclay Oppenheim, in the N.-O. Daily News.

A MANCHESTER paper states that arrangements have been completed between Mr. Alfred Holt, the owner of the extensive fleet of steamers trading to China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements, and the managers of the Manchester Ship Canal, for a service of steamers between Manchester and the Far East. After the new year, vessels of the Blue Funnel Line will sail at Manchester instead of Birkenhead, and formerly, Nanyang lines are also in progress for the Glen Line boats in the Calcutta trade to also load at Manchester.

An extraordinary synchronizing of three generations of mortals is related to have occurred the other day in a Gollan village. The circumstances, indeed, are so extraordinary as to require recounting. A young damsel of the village, but a year older than the village schoolmaster, had been betrothed early in life, the mother of a female infant, on the same day, and even at the very same hour, the newborn babe was presented with an uncle by the mother of her mother, and a couple of hours later the grandmothers of the damsel and schoolmaster played the principal part in bestowing upon child No. 1 a great-aunt, her father by 120 minutes. Such a conjunction of events is rare indeed.

The land-bombers who failed early and largely knew their business best. One of those who noted on this plan recently visited Melbourne. He was accepted by an acquaintance, Hullo, Mr. Hapenny, I did not see that he was in Melbourne. Why not, indeed? said Mr. Hapenny indignantly. "I have made a composition, and settled happily. I owe no man anything." "You mistake me entirely," was the courteous reply. "We have few openings for capital here just now that I did not think a man of your means would consider it worth while to come amongst us." Thus did a soft answer turn away wrath.

POOCHOW NOTES.

January 5.

Considerable excitement was caused among the shipping at Sharp Peak by the wild get the big guns from the forts at Chang Men, whilst at target practice, on New Year's day.

Shots were fired in every direction, at considerable risk of the shipping and Native boats, and it was with great difficulty that the Customs staff could convince the gunners that they were firing the wrong way at the targets. Anyhow the general sentiment on a duty to apologize to each of the Captains of the vessels in port.

All's well that ends well, but a little care should be taken by those in charge of the forts, that the target be placed where it does not endanger the shipping. The tea season may now be considered as virtually closed, the last direct steamer from this port to London, the S.S. Agamemnon, sailed from hence on the 2nd with 135,501 lbs. of tea.

A very successful afternoon entertainment was provided by the foreign residents of Poochow to the Girls of C.M.S. School under the care of Misses Bughell and Lambert.

A Christmas tree was one of the leading features of the entertainment, while the gymnastic exercises by the whole body of pupils were very well performed and greatly admired.—Echo.

THE FLOATING OF THE CHENYUEN.

A correspondent from Chefoo sends to the Mercury the following particulars relating to the floating of the Chinese cruiser Chenyuen:—

It will be remembered that some weeks ago the Chenyuen struck a sunken rock, which so injured the vessel as to disable her from being of any use until the damage was repaired. As soon as the damage was known, a telegram was sent off to Shanghai to order two Customs' divers, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Paine, to proceed to Weihaiwei immediately. The two divers accordingly left, arriving at Chefoo about the end of December, from whence they proceeded overland to Weihaiwei, arriving at Weihaiwei the divers at once set to work and examined the damage done to the Chenyuen. It was found that the outer bottom was pierced in several places. Fortunately there were two bottoms to the vessel and the inner bottom being uninjured enabled the Chenyuen to keep afloat. The weather was exceedingly cold and the two divers to repair the damage under water, and it is said that while working under water they were nearly paralyzed with the cold. They managed to fix a sheet of iron over the damaged part, and otherwise repair the holes in such a satisfactory manner that the Chenyuen is now in thorough order and does not leak at all. Before they left one of the heavy guns was fired to enable the Chenyuen to see if the vibration would have any effect, but the repairs stood the test thoroughly, and the Chenyuen is now in trim to take an active part in fighting with the other Chinese vessels when required. The work reflects great credit on the divers and the Chinese authorities are greatly pleased with them.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

In his weekly share report, dated Shanghai, 10th January, Mr. E. R. Battenbach writes:—From the point of view of the Share Market, the past has been a satisfactory week. The volume of business put through has been a fair one, considering that it is only the dawn of a New Year, and there has been, in particular, an increase in investment orders, and good securities have benefited much. A single transaction in Hongkong Bank at 115½ prem. is all the business that has transpired under this heading. Insurance.—Marine—Cantons have paid an interim dividend of 55 (10%) on account of 1894 on the 8th inst. The quotation for this stock in Hongkong is 9148 ex div. buyers. Unions are easy. North-China have been sold at 202.50, and more shares are obtainable at the same rate. Yangtze have advanced to \$80, and Straits found buyers at \$34. Fire—No business, but shares in both Companies are wanted at quotations. Shipping.—Steamboats have been sold in Hongkong at \$27, and locally, Shanghai Tugs have been parted with at par. Trade China at 28 resulted in a deal. Cargo boats—Shanghai are still on offer at quotation, but a small quantity of Co-ops at 125 are wanted. Wharves & Docks.—In Wharves—Hongkows have been the medium of a fair business, sales have been reported at 240 for cash, and at 250 for March delivery. There are further buyers at these rates, but no more shares are obtainable at present. In Docks—Farquhams have again advanced, and sales at 120 and 125. 50. Tenders for the sale of the wharf or any portion of the property of the Shanghai Dock Co. are invited up to noon on Monday, the 14th inst. Mining.—Sherrids have again been dealt in at 11 per share. Land.—Shanghai have made another advance and a transaction is said to have been put through at 36. Hongkows are quiet. Affiliations.—Gas Company has this day paid a dividend of 6% for the past year, together with 2½ (interest on Reserve Fund). This makes 14½ for the year or 14½ on the Capital. Waterworks are in demand at quotation. Sugars are offering. Hall & Holtz have been sold at \$15. Samatras have been dealt in principally for future delivery, and contracts have been signed for the 15th February at 235, and 15th March at 245. 50. Business has been done in Major and Lankates at previous rates, viz. 25 and 25. 05 respectively. I quote ice shares 12. 110 ex div. Leans and Debutants.—Land Debutants 6½ have changed owners at 95, and Hongkows have been put through at 102, and Lankates debentures have found buyers at par, the buyer paying accrued interest in each instance.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

IS PUBLISHED to suit the Departure of each ENGLISH and FRENCH MAIL Steamer for Europe. It contains special Commercial Intelligence, special tables of Shipping, and other information. The various Reports of Courts and Meetings, and all other news given in full as they appear in the Daily Press.

The Overland China Mail, by the convenience of its form and the accuracy and fulness of its reports, has long been popular with residents who wish to send home a weekly budget of the news of Hongkong and the Far East. Circulating as it does, among nearly all the old China 'hands' at home and also among residents at the Treaty Ports and in the Interior, it offers special advantages to advertisers.

The Overland China Mail will be regularly posted from the China Mail Office to all subscribers, on their addresses being forwarded to the Office.

Subscription: For Annual, ... £12.00, postage, £1.00. For Quarterly, ... 3.00, postage, 0.25. Single Copy, 0.30.

China Mail Office, Hongkong.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per a. a. Clearing, sailed 4th January:—

For London, 2,185 bales Tea (Canton), 399 boxes Tea, containing 8,379 lbs. Congou, 125 bales Yate Silk, 187 bales Ounces, 132 cases Bristles, 20 cases Ounces Buda, 41 cases Cigars, 100 cases Ginger, 13 bales Packing Mats, 62 cases Essential Oil, 200 cases (Ginger), 200 cases Soy, 89 boxes Chinaware, 26 cases Ahnied Oil, 4 cases Sundries and 1,633 bales

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaio (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at daylight.

Dejima (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at daylight.

Coptic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) WEDNESDAY, Mar. 20, at daylight.

THE Steamship GAIO will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 26th January, at Daylight, connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all transatlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 9, 1895.

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at daylight.

China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at daylight.

Pera (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) SATURDAY, Mar. 9, at daylight.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, at Daylight, taking Passengers and Freight to Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all transatlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding orders TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$10.00 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Street, Ravello, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 10, 1895.

Mails.



NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

Victoria..... Tuesday January 22.

Tacoma..... Tuesday February 26.

Sikh..... Tuesday March 19.

Victoria..... Tuesday April 9.

THE Steamship VICTORIA, Captain J. J. Parsons, R.N.R., sailing at 1 p.m., on TUESDAY, 22nd January, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

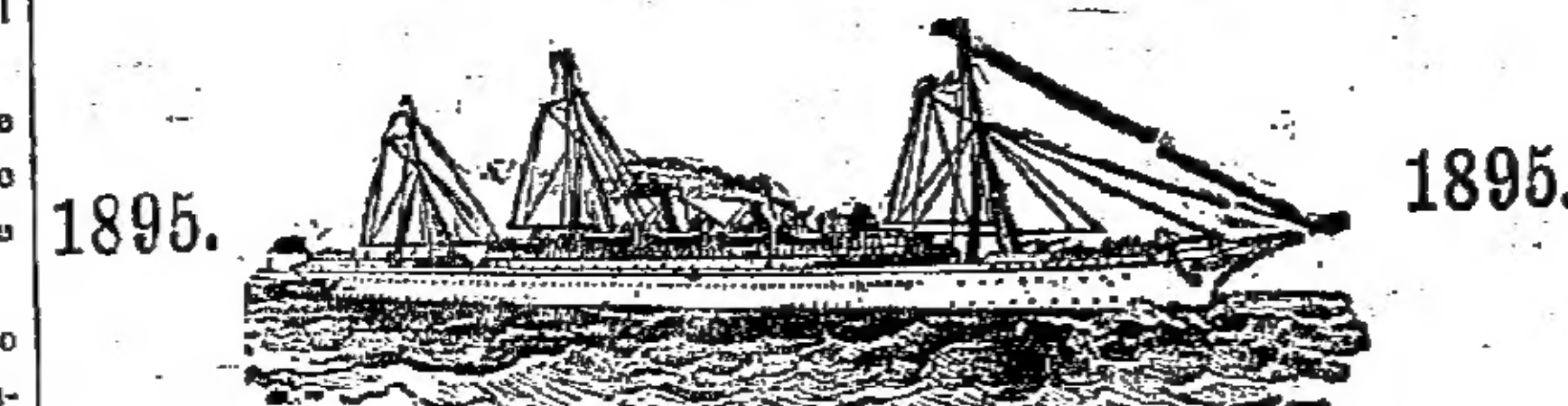
Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 p.m., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DUDWELL, GARRELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 3, 1895.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

EMPRER OF CHINA..... WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan./95.

EMPRER OF INDIA..... WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb./95.

EMPRER OF JAPAN..... WEDNESDAY, 20th Mar./95.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney, Australia via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months \$100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, etc., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, PRINCE STREET, 2104.

Hongkong, December 26, 1894.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS—JANUARY 16, 1895.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Lowest.	Closing Quotations.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	30,000	12	all	125 prom., sales & buyers
New Issue	30,000	12	all	125 prom., sales & buyers
Bank of China, Japan and Straits	99,871	10	1.1	100, sales & buyers
Id.	1,500	10	1.1	100, sales & buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	1,500	10	1.1	100, sales & buyers
China Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	25	10	25, sales & buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	25	10	25, sales & buyers
China Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	25	10	25, sales & buyers
Union Insurance Society Co., Ltd.	10,000	25	10	25, sales & buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	8,000	100	60	80, sales & buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	25	10	25, sales & buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	25	10	25, sales & buyers
H.K. & W. Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	120	all	82 prom., buyers
China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	5,000	5	all	5, sales & buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	40,000	5	all	5, sales & buyers
H.K. & M. Steamship Co., Ltd.	40,000	5	all	5, sales & buyers
Indo-China S. S. Co., Limited	20,000	5	all	5, sales & buyers
China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.	20,000	5	all	5, sales & buyers
Do. (new issue)	20,000	5	all	5, sales & buyers
China Sugar Company, Limited	20,000	10	all	10, sales & buyers
Luzon Sugar Company, Limited	7,000	10	all	10, sales & buyers
H.K. & W. Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	20,000	5	all	5, sales & buyers
Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited	2,000	10	all	10, sales & buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited	30,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	5	all	5, sales & buyers
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	13,400	1	all	1, sales & buyers
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers
H.K. High-Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	1,250	1	all	1, sales & buyers
Jellicoe Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	15,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers
Panama Mining Co., Ltd.	40,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	8,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers
New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	40,000	3	all	3, sales & buyers
Rauli Aust. Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	20,000	13/10	all	13/10, sales & buyers
Société Française des Houillères de Touraine	80,000	50	all	50, sales & buyers
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	7,500	1	all	1, sales & buyers
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited	6,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.	6,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	60,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers
Dakin, Cruikshank & Co., Ltd.	60,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers
H.K. and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	30,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	30,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers
Hongkong Brick & Cement Co., Ltd.	4,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	1	all	1, sales & buyers
Geo. Fowling & Co., Limited	6,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	3,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers
H.K. Rops Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	3,000	1	all	1, sales & buyers

Loans.

Amount.

Value.

Interest.

Quotation.

Chonghai (London) 1894

£1,767,200

£1,767,200

7% p. ann.

10% prem., sales

Hongkong Hotel Mortgage

£400,000

£400,000

1% p. ann.

5% prem.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE,

6, WYNDHAM STREET,

Hongkong, January 10, 1895.

Intimations.

SANTAL-MIDY.

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the Santal oil of the Indian Braziers, is superior to Copal, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in Capsules, each of which bears the name MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of Imitations. All other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resin, oil, &c., and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all medicine dealers throughout the world.

Paris: 8, Rue Vivienne, 8.

For Sale by A. Watson & Co., Chemists.

Intimations.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silver Smiths.

NATURAL SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOIGTLANDER'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RITCHIE'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES.

ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.

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Christie & Co.'s ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 743

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

13, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, August 18, 1891.

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Intimations.

STAINFIELD'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

3 DUNDRELL STREET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS,

with every convenience.

Accommodation for Table Boarders.

Particulars, Address,

Mrs. STAINFIELD,

Proprietress.

Hongkong, January 5, 1895.

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